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ABSTRACT

This publication presents a statistical report of current general and financial information on Catholic elementary school education in the United States. The report is a companion piece to "United States Catholic Elementary and Secondary Schools, 1987-88." Both reports overview and analyze the core school, enrollment trends, and staffing data of the National Catholic Educational Association historical file on the elementary level. Data are highlighted in several tables: (1) elementary enrollment--public/private 1970 to 1992; (2) private elementary school enrollment by affiliation 1965-66 and 1978-79; (3) Catholic high school trends 1979-80 to 1987-88; (4) operating expenses--Catholic elementary schools 1985-86; (5) operating expenses--Catholic elementary schools 1986-87; (6) elementary school revenues--by millions of dollars and by percentages 1986-87; (7) tuition ranges--Catholic elementary schools 1987-88; and (8) summary report of basic school statistics for schools, enrollment, and teachers sorted by region, state, and diocese. Information for this report was gathered from 172 diocesan offices. (SI)

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UNITED STATES CATHOLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS & THEIR FINANCES 1988

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EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Preface	i
Highlights	1
Introduction	2
Public and Private School Trends	3
Private Education by Religious Affiliation	3
Catholic School Trends	3
Catholic Schools Deeply Rooted	5
National Pupil/Teacher Ratios	5
Catholic Elementary School Ratios	5
Improved Financial Management	6
Definition of Private Schools	6
Reliability of Financial Data	6
Estimate of National Operating Expenses	7
Past Costs and Trends	7
Per Pupil Revenue	7
Regional Per Pupil Costs	8
NCEA Regions	8
Estimate of National Operating Revenue	9
Revenue Trends and Packages	9
Tuition Charges	9
Types of Elementary Schools	11
Location of Elementary Schools	11
Catholic Elementary School Sizes	11
School Age Population	12
Enrollment by Grade Level	12
Ethnic Minorities	13
Comparison of Elementary and Secondary	13
Minority Enrollment Trends	13
Current Demographic Studies	14
Private Education as "Minority Partner"	14
Concluding Comments	14

LIST OF TABLES

Table No.		Page
1	Elementary Enrollment-Public/Private 1970 to 1992	4
2	Private Elementary School Enrollment-by Affiliation 1965-66 and 1978-79	4
3	Catholic Elementary School Trends 1979-80 to 1987-88	4
4	Operating Expenses - Catholic Elementary Schools 1985-86 and 1986-87	8
5	Elementary School Revenues - Millions of Dollars 1986-87	10
6	Elementary School Revenues - by Percentages 1986-87	10
7	Tuition Ranges - Catholic Elementary Schools 1987-88	10

Summary Report of Basic School Statistics for Schools, Enrollment and Teachers Sorted by Region, State and Diocese 15

PREFACE

Every year since the 1969-1970 school year, the national Catholic Educational Association (NCEA) has published statistical reports on Catholic elementary and secondary schools in the United States. Extensive data on these schools and other private schools did not exist prior to that time. This data was needed to understand this significant educational sector, to discuss potential forms of federal and state aid, to inform other educational policy issues, and to encourage improved local management. With the assistance of the Carnegie Corporation of New York and the United States Office of Education, a data base on Catholic schools was established and remains available in the annual publications of the NCEA.

In 1975, the NCEA and the Curriculum Information Center, Inc., began publishing an additional volume. It combined annual analysis of data on schools, enrollment, and staffing with several charts and, finally, a directory of Catholic schools. This publication is now produced in cooperation with Fisher Publishing Company of Englewood, Colorado, and Market Data Retrieval of Westport, Connecticut.

This year's publication on elementary school finances is a companion piece to another Data Bank publication entitled United States Catholic Elementary and Secondary Schools, 1987-1988. It overviews and analyzes the core school, enrollment and staffing data of the NCEA historical file on both the elementary and secondary levels. As in the past, where similar information is available, comparisons are made in both publications with other private schools as well as the public sector.

Information for this report is gathered from 172 diocesan offices. Sometimes assistance is provided by state Catholic conferences. To these administrators and their staffs, a well deserved word of appreciation is offered. Gratitude must also be expressed to the staff at Fisher publishing Company and Market Data Retrieval for their assistance.

Finally, a special word of thanks to Frank Bredeweg, C.S.B., for his analysis of the data. This is a task he has performed for many years. His patience and precision is appreciated.

Interested parties who want to further analyze Catholic elementary and secondary data should write to the NCEA publication office for information on the availability of other publications.

Rhoda Goldstein
Vice President for Financial Affairs
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May 1988

HIGHLIGHTS

... private education represents a higher percentage of elementary enrollment in the 1980's than it did in the 1970's,

... Catholic elementary school enrollment today constitutes a smaller share of private education than they did in the 1960's, and is approaching a 50-50 partnership with non-Catholic private education,

... Catholic elementary schools have been part of American education since the Colonial days, and numbered about 3,800 schools in 1900,

... the most recent extensive study by the National Center for Education Statistics was for the years 1976-77 through 1978-79, when private schools were recognized as a significant component of American education,

... the Catholic school financial situation continues to tighten, but is generally being well analyzed and managed,

... Catholic elementary schools spent about $2.3 billion for operating expenses in 1986-87,

... the national per pupil cost on Catholic elementary schools increased from $1,072 in 1985-86 to $1,154 in 1986-87, a 7.6% increase,

... tuition income has replaced parish subsidy as the major component in providing the revenue necessary to meet the expenditure level,

... nationally, the per pupil revenue "package" is 45% from tuition, 40% from the parish, 7.5% from fundraising, and 7.6% from other sources,

... one-third of the Catholic elementary schools in 1987-88 charged over $900 tuition...about 52% charged between $300-$900,

... the percentage of single-parish elementary schools has declined, but was still 87% of the total in 1986-87,

... during the 1980's the percentage of urban and rural schoools has decreased slightly, and the share of suburban schools has increased,

... grade by grade enrollments in Catholic elementary schools indicate a well distributed pattern, and reflect considerable growth in the early grades, as well as in pre-school enrollments,

... despite the fact that Catholic school enrollments have declined greatly since 1970-71, the number of ethnic minority students has increased by 25% since that time,

UNITED STATES CATHOLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS AND THEIR FINANCES 1987

Frank H. Bredeweg, C.S.B.

Catholic elementary schools are a very important segment of the national educational scene. About 7 of every 100 children in grades K-8 attended Catholic schools as the 1980's began. Catholic elementary schools are also a very important part of the American culture. About 87% of the time, Catholic elementary schools are sponsored by the parish church, are an integral partner to parish life and activities, and provide a foundation for residential communities throughout the country.

Catholic education is part of American private education, a sector that has attracted an increasing share of students during the 1970's and the 1980's. The causes for the growth of private education in the United States continue to be researched, especially since maintaining an independent system presents many practical and financial problems, but the reality is unmistakable. Catholic elementary and secondary school enrollments constitute more than half of the private sector, a much reduced but still majority share.

This report is prepared by NCEA annually to provide an overview of Catholic elementary education. It is intended chiefly for the reader who wants current general and financial information about this sector. It is also valuable, however, to many interested in specific areas of importance, even if the data is not very recent. Therefore, we are sometimes repeat previously published information.

What we wish we could do, but cannot, is to bring out the dedication and the support of the many proponents of Catholic elementary schools. The conviction and resourcefulness of the millions who make this system work is truly inspiring to those who understand it. We hope this report increases your understanding of Catholic elementary education.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOL TRENDS

Enrollments in public elementary schools were projected to end their decline during 1985 and 1986 as shown in Table 1. This leveling off should stabilize planning, something public school administrators have found very difficult. Elementary school enrollments have been declining as a result of the population trends of the 1970's. Total public and private elementary school enrollment is projected to increase to the 1975 level (34 million) by 1992.

According to estimates by the National Center for Education Statistics, the private school share of the nation's elementary school enrollment increased to 12.1% in 1986, and will remain at approximately 12% for the foreseeable future. This growth from 11% to 12% of national enrollment seems to reflect a clear statement by many parents that private schools are a significant option in American education.

The National Center for Educational Statistics does not gather private school data on a regular basis. The most recent universal effort was from 1977 to 1979. Discrepancies exist between NCES and Census Bureau estimates of the private sector sometimes, so we are using the NCES sources we have used in the past.

Private Education by Religious Affiliation

Table 2 shows that Catholic school enrollments constituted about 87% of the private elementary and secondary sector in 1965-66. According to an NCES sample study, this figure had fallen to 63% by 1980-81. While Catholic schools were undergoing re-evaluation, and decline, other private school enrollments were increasing. The following is an overview of elementary school enrollments:

	1965-66		1978-79	
	Pupils	%	Pupils	%
Catholic Schools	4,370,300	88.7	2,365,000	65.6
Other Church-Related	376,800	7.6	782,300	21.7
Not Church-Related	181,600	3.7	458,700	12.7
Private Elementary	4,928,700	100.0	3,606,000	100.0

The percentage of Catholic elementary school enrollment declined from 88.7% in 1965-66 to 65.6% in 1978-79.

CATHOLIC SCHOOL TRENDS

Compared to the dramatic declines of the early 1970's, Catholic elementary school enrollment has stabilized. The number of schools and pupils has continued to decrease, but this has been in proportion to national trends of fewer school-age children. Grade-by-grade variations have been caused by first decreasing and now increasing students in the earlier grades.

As Table 3 shows, lay teachers continue to replace religious community members and diocesan clergy. On the elementary school level, about 84% of the faculty are lay teachers in 1987-88. Parents and parishes clearly recognize that lay teachers have upheld the quality and values of Catholic elementary education as established long ago by religious communities of women.

Table No. 1
Elementary Enrollment-Public and Private
1970 to 1992

		Grades K-8 (Thousands)			
	Total	Public	%	Private	%
Reported					
Fall, 1970.....	36,629,000	32,577	88.9	4,052	11.1
1975.....	34,187,000	30,487	89.2	3,700	10.8
1980.....	31,297,000	27,674	88.4	3,623	11.6
Projected					
Fall, 1985.....	30,236,000	26,636	88.1	3,600	11.9
1986.....	30,587,000	26,887	87.9	3,700	12.1
1987.....	30,993,000	27,293	88.1	3,700	11.9
1988.....	31,583,000	27,783	88.0	3,800	12.0
1989	32,209,000	28,309	87.9	3,900	12.1
1990.....	32,925,000	28,925	87.9	4,000	12.1
1991.....	33,457,000	29,457	88.0	4,000	12.0
1992.....	34,125,000	30,025	88.0	4,100	12.0

Source: Projections of Education Statistics to 1992-93
National Center for Education Statistics, p.44

Table No. 2
Private Elementary School Enrollments-by Affiliation
1965-66 and 1978-79

	Private School Enrollments		
	1965-66	1978-79	Increase
Roman Catholic	5,481,300	3,269,800	(40%)
Lutheran	188,500	217,400	15%
7th Day Adventist	62,600	148,200	183%
Baptist	25,200	204,100	710%
Jewish	52,600	101,800	94%
Episcopal	48,600	76,500	57%
Methodist	5,600	11,200	100%
Presbyterian	4,800	12,800	167%
Friends	10,600	14,600	38%
Other Church-Related	83,700	281,200	241%
Total Church-Related	5,963,500	4,337,600	-
Not Church-Related	341,300	746,700	119%
Total Private Sector	6,304,800	5,084,300	-

Source: Statistics of Nonpublic Elementary and Secondary Schools, 1965-66, NCES, The Condition of Education, NCES, 1981 Edition.

Table No. 3
Catholic Elementary School Trends
1979-80 to 1987-88

	Schools	Pupils	Average Size	Teachers Lay	Teachers Religious
1979-80.....	8,100	2,293,000	283	70,356	27,368
1980-81.....	8,043	2,269,000	282	71,841	24,898
1981-82.....	7,996	2,266,000	283	72,981	23,866
1982-83.....	7,950	2,225,000	280	75,225	22,112
1983-84.....	7,937	2,180,000	275	77,684	20,907
1984-85.....	7,891	2,120,000	269	79,779	20,031
1985-86.....	7,806	2,057,000	264	78,458	18,283
1986-87.....	7,709	2,007,000	260	77,216	16,338
1987-88.....	7,601	1,942,000	255	78,392	14,807

Catholic Schools Deeply Rooted

In an era that is rediscovering values related to roots and traditions, it is meaningful to say that for many centuries Catholic Schools have been educating the youth of Europe, the United States, and the entire Western World. In colonial America, the Catholic school was an integral feature of each French and Spanish settlement. With the adoption of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, and the arrival of many Catholic immigrants at the start of the 19th century, parochial schools were clearly established.

By 1860, about 200 Catholic schools were in operation, and by 1870 there were more than 1,300. In 1900 there were about 3,800 elementary and 1,200 secondary schools and the parish school had become part of the fabric of family life. By 1968, 57% of the parishes operated 10,800 Catholic elementary schools, but the decade from 1963 to 1973 witnessed significant changes in Catholic education, as the number of schools and the enrollment declined sharply. Since the mid-seventies, there have been gradual declines, but these seem to reflect cultural and demographic influences rather than anything within the Catholic community.

National Pupil/Teacher Ratios

The following information published by the National Center for Education Statistics from the 1976-77 to 1978-79 study indicated that private schools have a lower national pupil/teacher ratio than public schools. Both ratios are declining:

	Pupils Per Teacher	
School Year	Public	Private
1976-77.....	20.3	18.8
1977-78.....	19.9	18.5
1978-79.....	19.4	18.5

Source: Selected Public and Private Elementary and Secondary Education Statistics, 1976--77 thru 1978-79

Public school ratios do not distinguish elementary from secondary, so comparisons are not possible.

Catholic Elementary School Ratios

Statements used to be made that Catholic elementary schools had large classes. The 1977-79 NCES study also produced the best data regarding pupil/teacher ratios in Catholic elementary schools. The approximate class sizes by ranges and regions in 1976-77 were:

	Under 21:1	21-28	29-36	Over 36:1	All Schools
New England	13.3%	58.4%	26.8%	1.5%	100.0%
Mideast	20.0	45.2	29.3	5.5	100.0
Great Lakes	19.5	56.3	22.9	1.3	100.0
Plains	44.5	50.6	4.8	0.1	100.0
Southeast	22.5	52.9	23.6	1.0	100.0
West/Far West	18.1	38.0	33.9	10.0	100.0
United States	22.1	49.4	24.8	3.7	100.0

About half (49.4%) of all Catholic elementary schools were in the 21-28 pupils per teacher range in 1976-77. On the basis of this data, classes are clearly manageable.

Improved Financial Management

Operational expenses have increased dramatically during the past decade, mostly because of efforts to raise salaries. Also, the financial value of the services contributed by religious community members and clergy has declined since 1977-78, and this revenue must now be raised from other sources. These and other forces have exerted financial pressure in recent years. The private school financial situation continues to tighten, and should not be underestimated.

Catholic elementary schools were traditionally supported by large subsidies from the parish, low tuition charges, and the contributed services of the Sisters. In the past two decades, several factors have produced a more complex financial picture, e.g. the declining number of women religious in the schools, the recognized need for higher salaries, inflation, the movement of people to the suburbs where new construction was costly, and a changed theological atmosphere in which it is acceptable to attend a public school.

Catholic schools and dioceses have responded to this challenge by greatly improving their fiscal management. They have improved the quality of financial information, and have used this information to analyze and manage their situation. Most parishes now structure the school to resolve its own financial problems, once the school subsidy is agreed upon, creating new responsibilities for administrators and board members. Some parishioners are trained professionals who, together with the diocesan school office, assist with the accounting, budgeting, and management functions. It is still difficult to raise the needed revenue, but Catholic elementary schools are in control of their finances through better management.

Definition of Private Schools

The National Center for Education Statistics defines private schools as privately controlled by a nonpublic entity and financed from sources other than public taxation or public grants.

Possible state and federal aid to nonpublic elementary and secondary educa-tion continues to be debated, despite the U.S. Supreme Court decisions of 1971 and 1973 which denied several states the right to legislate limited financial support. Since that time, private schools have served an even greater educational sector, but with relatively little national attention.

Reliability of Financial Data

As in the case with most national statistics, the financial figures used in this report are not "facts," but estimates and guidelines. Limited financial information is collected annually from schools and diocesan offices because NCEA is often asked for national trends and estimates.

All of the estimates are of operating revenues and expenses only. Nothing is said of capital improvements or debt retirement. It is important to note that Catholic elementary schools do not generally record the value of the contributed services of religious community members or diocesan clergy, so total operating revenue and expenses are understated by the value of these donated services.

Estimate of National Operating Expenses

Catholic elementary schools spent about $2.3 billion for operating expenses in 1986-87. The national per pupil cost rose to $1,154, a 7.6% increase over 1985-86. The following summarizes the situation:

	Operating Expenses	Enrollment	PP Cost
1970-71.	$ 806,000,000	3,359,300	$ 240
1976-77.	$1,149,000,000	2,483,100	$ 463
1978-79.	$1,295,000,000	2,364,800	$ 548
1980-81.	$1,483,000,000	2,269,400	$ 653
1982-83.	$1,741,000,000	2,224,900	$ 782
1984-85.	$2,008,000,000	2,119,900	$ 947
1986-87.	$2,316,000,000	2,007,000	$1,154

Despite fewer students and schools, higher costs have caused the total annual expenditure to increase.

Past Costs and Trends

The following estimated national per pupil costs illustrate in general what has been happening to Catholic elementary school expenses during the 1970's and 1980's:

	PP Cost	Increase
1970-71.....	240	20.0%
1972-73.....	315	31.3 (Two Years)
1974-75.....	385	10.0 (Two Years)
1976-77.....	463	20.3 (Two Years)
1978-79.....	548	9.6 (Two Years)
1980-81.....	653	19.2 (Two Years)
1982-83.....	782	19.8 (Two Years)
1984-85.....	947	21.1 (Two Years)
1985-86.....	1,072	13.2 (One Year)
1986-87.....	1,154	7.6 (One Year)

Annual increases in per pupil costs have averaged about 10% during the past decade. Remember that the value of services contributed by religious community members and diocesan clergy is not included in these costs.

Per Pupil Revenue

The sources of revenue supporting this annual $2.3 billion expenditure for elementary education will be discussed, but the following is a quick overview as indicated by per pupil revenues:

	1973-74		1985-86		1986-87	
	Amt.	%	Amt.	%	Amt.	%
Tuition & Fees.....	$135	38.6	$ 463	43.2	$ 523	45.3
Parish Subsidy.....	185	52.9	460	42.9	457	39.6
Fund Raising.....	13	3.7	87	8.1	87	7.5
Other.....	17	4.9	62	5.8	87	7.6
Per Pupil Revenue	$350	100.0	$1072	100.0	$1,154	100.0

In general, tuition and fee revenue continues to carry an increasing share of the total cost, having supplanted parish subsidies in 1985-86 as the major source revenue.

Table No. 4
Operating Expenses - Catholic Elementary Schools
1985-86 and 1986-87

	1985-86		1986-87	
	Pupils	Expenses	Pupils	Expenses
New England.....	132,184	$ 124,795,800	125,990	$ 133,301,800
Mideast.....	640,395	632,330,100	615,075	674,244,000
Great Lakes.....	543,493	598,210,900	534,206	605,600,400
Plains.....	189,808	214,335,800	187,670	225,095,200
Southeast.....	238,120	278,151,700	232,734	294,234,200
West.....	317,054	361,823,200	311,328	383,621,200
United States....	2,061,054	$2,209,647,500	2,007,003	$2,316,096,800

Regional Per Pupil Costs

Per pupil costs are not perfect indicators of differences and trends, but some geographic comparisons may be helpful. The following is a review of these costs at two-year intervals:

	1978-79	1980-81	1982-83	1984-85	1986-87
New England.....	$546	$582	$695	$ 821	$1,058
Mideast.....	510	617	720	884	1,096
Great Lakes.....	613	700	828	989	1,134
Plains.....	584	719	876	1,052	1,199
Southeast.....	528	663	831	984	1,264
West/Far West....	505	634	782	968	1,232
United States....	548	653	782	947	1,154

Per pupil costs for the Plains, West and Southeast regions were above the national average in 1986-87. The Great Lakes region is now closest to the national average, and is therefore a good indicator of circumstances and trends.

NCEA REGIONS

NCEA statistically divides the nation into the following six geographical regions:

New England- Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont

Mideast- Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania

Great Lakes- Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin

Plains- Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota

Southeast- Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virgina, West Virginia

West/Far West- Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Washington, Wyoming

Estimate of National Operating Revenue

Of the 172 dioceses in 1986-87, 106 (62%) supplied useable data about the sources of revenue which met the two (2) billion operating expense level. The reported information is not reliable on a state-by-state basis, but estimates by region are reasonable.

As shown in Tables 5 and 6, the major shares came from tuition ($1,049.5 million or 45.3%) and from subsidies by the parish to the school ($916.8 million or 39.6%). Fundraising activities provided $174.7 million (7.5%). Diocesan subsidies accounted for $43.4 million nationally. The "Other" revenue category includes all auxiliary activities and services, most of which are offset by expenses.

Regionally, the Southeast and the West have the lowest parish subsidy percentages, receiving most of their revenue from tuition and fees. The Mideast best reflects the national average. New England's parish subsidy is also below the national average, but it receives the highest percentage from fundraising activities.

Revenue Trends and Packages

As indicated by the per pupil revenue figures on page 7, tuition and fees revenue has replaced parish subsidy as the major source of funds. In 1969-70, parish subsidy supplied about 63% of the revenue and tuition 27%. By 1973-74, parish subsidy had fallen to 53% and tuition had increased to 38%. By 1978-79, parish subsidy was 50% and tuition 40%.

Each particular Catholic elementary school has been gradually identifying its own revenue combination. As a result, its financial picture has become more stable and predictable. Once a school finds the right "package" the year-to-year adjustments are less difficult to implement. Nationally, this revenue combination is about 45% from tuition, 40% from the parish, and 15% from wherever it can be raised.

Tuition Charges

Tuition policies and charges are usually of special interest in any discussion of Catholic elementary school finances, and these have changed greatly since the early 1970's. In 1970-71, 72% of the schools charged less than $100. By 1976-77, only half charged less than $200. The following is an overview of the 1980's:

	1981-82	1986-87	1987-88
under $300.....	37.7%	17.8%	14.5%
$300-$1,000.....	60.4	65.1	-
$300-$900.....	-	-	52.0
$1,000 and over..	1.9	17.1	-
$900 and over....	-	-	33.5
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Schools....	7,996	7,709	7,601

Table 7 shows 1987-88 tuition ranges by school type. New brackets have been adopted in 1987-88 to allow for better analysis in the future, but both past and present ranges indicate that an increasing number of elementary schools are nearing or have passed the $1,000 level.

Table No. 5
Elementary School Revenues - Millions of Dollars
1986-87

	Tuition + Fee	Parish Subsidy	Diocesan Subsidy	Fund Raising	Other	Total
New England	$ 72.1	$ 32.9	$ 2.9	$ 18.7	$ 6.7	$ 133.3
Mideast	285.2	291.3	8.8	47.2	41.8	674.3
Great Lakes	206.5	322.8	11.5	38.2	26.7	605.6
Plains	52.5	139.3	6.3	17.1	9.9	225.1
Southeast	191.5	54.2	5.9	23.2	19.4	294.2
West/Far West	241.7	76.3	8.0	30.3	27.2	383.6
United States	$1,049.5	$916.8	$43.4	$174.7	$131.7	$2,316.1

Table No. 6
Elementary School Revenues - by Percentages
1986-87

	Tuition + Fee	Parish Subsidy	Diocesan Subsidy	Fund Raising	Other	Total
New England	54.1%	24.7%	2.2%	14.0%	5.0%	100.0%
Mideast	42.3	43.2	1.3	7.0	6.2	100.0
Great Lakes	34.1	53.3	1.9	6.3	4.4	100.0
Plains	23.3	61.9	2.8	7.6	4.4	100.0
Southeast	65.1	18.4	2.0	7.9	6.6	100.0
West/Far West	63.0	19.9	2.1	7.9	7.1	100.0
United States	45.3	39.6	1.9	7.5	5.7	100.0

Table No. 7
Tuition Ranges - Catholic Elementary Schools
1987-88

	Parish & Interparish	Diocesan Private	All Schools
Under $100.....	5.6%	0.3%	5.9%
100-299.....	8.5	0.1	8.6
300-499.....	16.1	0.4	16.5
500-699.....	17.7	0.8	18.5
700-899.....	16.2	0.8	17.0
900-1,099.....	13.7	1.0	14.7
1,100-1,299.....	10.6	1.3	11.9
1,300-1,499.....	3.2	0.3	3.5
1,500-1,699.....	1.2	0.3	1.5
1,700 + over.....	0.7	1.2	1.9
Schools Reporting...	93.4%	6.6%	100.0%

Types of Elementary Schools

Catholic schools can be classified according to ownership and administration. Most elementary schools are single-parish schools, but could also be administered and financed by several parishes, by the diocese, or by a particular religious community. The following looks back to 1970-71:

	1970-71		1981-82		1987-88	
Elementary	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Parish	8,676	92.6	7,124	89.1	6,580	86.6
Inter-Parish	328	3.5	453	5.7	575	7.6
Diocesan	30	0.3	147	1.8	154	2.0
Private	336	3.6	272	3.4	292	3.8
Total	9,370	100.0	7,996	100.0	7,601	100.0

The percentage of single parish elementary schools has declined, but is still 86.6% of the total in 1987-88. When elementary schools could not continue alone, they either closed, consolidated with a nearby parish, or were operated by the diocese.

Location of Elementary Schools

Catholic schools can also be classified by location, e.g. within the city limits of a major city, adjacent to a major urban area, or rural. The following provides an overview:

	1970-71		1981-82		1987-88	
Elementary	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Urban	4,338	46.3	3,598	45.0	3,371	44.4
Suburban	2,286	24.4	2,239	28.0	2,350	30.9
Rural	2,746	29.3	2,159	27.0	1,880	24.7
Total	9,370	100.0	7,996	100.0	7,601	100.0

The percentage of urban and rural schools have decreased. The share of suburban schools has increased. Rural schools face problems which do not lend themselves to solutions available to more populated areas, e.g., consolidations.

Catholic Elementary School Sizes

According to annual publications by Market Data Retrieval on public and private schools, the number and percentage of Catholic elementary schools with less than 300 pupils is increasing. The following totals compare 1976-77 and 1986-87:

	1976-77		1986-87	
	Number	%	Number	%
Small (under 300).....	5,175	62.5	5,450	70.7
Medium (300-500).....	1,988	24.0	1,642	21.3
Large (over 500).....	1,118	13.5	617	8.0
Total.....	8,281	100.0	7,709	100.0

The 572 school decline (8,281 to 7,709) reflects that many large and medium schools have closed, others have become smaller and have contributed to the 275 increase in the number of schools under 300 pupils.

School-Age Population

Both public and private education are affected by fluctuations in the number of school-age children. The following data and projections are supplied by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES):

	Age of Students			Total
Reported	5-6	7-13	14-17	Students
1970 . . .	7,703,000	28,969,000	15,924,000	52,596,000
1975 . . .	7,014,000	26,905,000	17,128,000	51,047,000
1980 . . .	6,293,000	24,787,000	16,139,000	47,219,000
Projected				
1985 . . .	6,950,000	22,704,000	14,731,000	44,385,000
1986 . . .	7,191,000	22,731,000	14,587,000	44,509,000
1987 . . .	7,278,000	23,080,000	14,236,000	44,594,000
1988 . . .	7,373,000	23,580,000	13,662,000	44,615,000
1989 . . .	7,465,000	24,058,000	13,160,000	44,683,000
1990 . . .	7,558,000	24,631,000	12,950,000	45,139,000
1991 . . .	7,663,000	25,145,000	12,964,000	45,742,000
1992 . . .	7,690,000	25,710,000	13,087,000	46,487,000

Source : Projection of Education Statistics to 1992-93, p.35

The number of elementary school-age children is increasing once again, beginning with the 1985-86 school year. On the secondary level, the number of school-age children (14-17) will not stop declining until the 1991-92 school year, when elementary trends have affected it.

Enrollment By Grade Level

Catholic elementary schools continue to be part of a well distributed K-8 system, the following compares grade-by-grade enrollments of 1982-83 and 1987-88:

	1982-83		1987-88		
	Pupils	%	Pupils	%	87-88/82-83
Kindergarten. . . .	174,548	7.9	199,359	10.3	114.2%
Grade 1	259,163	11.7	244,444	12.6	94.3
2	254,634	11.5	238,121	12.3	93.5
3	248,084	11.2	229,610	11.8	92.6
4	244,439	11.1	219,776	11.3	89.9
5	251,014	11.4	216,015	11.1	86.1
6	265,652	12.0	205,632	10.6	77.4
7	263,960	11.9	194,454	10.0	73.7
8	249,918	11.3	188,753	9.7	75.5
Ungraded.	-	-	5,984	0.3	-
Elementary. . . .	2,211,412	100.0	1,942,148	100.0	87.7%

Enrollment in Catholic elementary schools has declined 269,264 pupils (12.2%) during the past five years, and some of the effects of the population variations are apparent. Kindergarten enrollment has increased, and grades 1-4 percentages compare favorably with 1982-83. Grades 5-8 have fallen off significantly in numbers and percentages.

Ethnic Minorities

The role and contribution of Catholic schools in ethnic minority education has been and remains extremely important on both the elementary and the secondary school level. Most Catholic schools were built in the major cities, and the large dioceses have made an outstanding effort to keep urban schools open. The rural schools, not the urban, have closed at the faster rate.

Efforts by Catholic schools to be a part of minority education have been complicated by the explosion of many factors within the Catholic school system, i.e., the large declines in the number of religious community members, inflation, the increase in lay teachers salaries, the movement of so many people to the suburbs in the 1960's. Through it all, however, Catholic schools remain integrally involved with minority education and with urban problems in this country.

Comparison of Elementary and Secondary

Of the 586,500 students from major ethnic minorities in 1987-88, about 450,800 were in elementary schools and 135,700 in high schools. The following compares 1970-71 and 1987-88:

	Elementary		Secondary	
	1970-71	1987-88	1970-71	1987-88
Hispanic.....	177,900	197,500	38,600	58,800
Black.....	172,000	181,100	37,500	53,200
Asian.....	18,300	65,400	5,200	21,300
Indian.....	18,000	6,800	2,400	2,400
Others.....	2,969,300	1,491,300	924,400	545,200
Total.....	3,355,500	1,942,100	1,008,100	680,900

Catholic elementary schools have 74% of Catholic school enrollment and 77% of the minority students, so elementary schools serve a slightly higher share of ethnic minority students than secondary schools.

Minority Enrollment Trends

The percentage of ethnic minority students in Catholic elementary and secondary schools combined has increased from 10.8% in 1970-71 to 22.4% in 1987-88:

Elementary & Secondary	1970-71	1980-81	1987-88
Black Americans	4.8%	8.1%	8.9%
Hispanic Americans	5.0	8.3	9.8
Asian Americans	0.5	1.7	3.3
American Indians	0.5	0.3	0.4
All Others	89.2	81.6	77.6
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Hispanic students in Catholic Schools are 97% Catholic, and comprise the largest number of ethnic minority students (256,300 or 9.8%) in 1987-88. Black students are 64% Non-Catholic, but still constituted 234,300, or 8.9%, of the 1987-88 erollment. The number and percentage of Asian Americans have increased dramatically.

It is noteworthy that, despite the fact that total Catholic school enrollment has declined 1,740,000 pupils (40%) since 1970-71, the number of ethnic minority students has increased from 467,000 to 586,000, about 25%.

Current Demographic Studies

Current demographic studies tell us that 1983 marked the first time in our history that there were more people over 65 than there were teen-agers. Furthermore, this will be true for the lifetime of anyone reading this. The Baby Boom population bulge, the 70 million born between 1946 and 1964, reflects people in their 30's and early 40's during the 1980 decade. They will be followed by a much smaller group, now working its way through high school and college. For at least the next decade, 18-26 year olds will become scarce.

As for location, most agree that the northeast and midwest have been losing population to the southeast and the southwest, but now it appears that the northeast and midwest are retaining their population. Racial demographics are also important. Each of the nation's 24 largest city school systems has a "minority majority." Two-thirds of all the immigrants in the world are those entering the United States. In general these immigrant groups want to maintain much of their culture, in contrast to the "melting pot" analogy.

Private Education as "Minority Partner"

The role of private schools as "minority partner" in American elementary and secondary education cannot be precisely defined, but studies and statistics verify that it is a significant one. They are part of the American educational tradition and will be part of the future to an extent not yet determined.

In 1982, the American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research, in Washington, published Meeting Human Needs: Toward a New Public Policy. In the section on education, "Private Meets Public: An Examination of Contemporary Education," the authors state:

> The growth of private schooling in the face of public school decline is a challenge of such consequence that policy analysts, policy makers, and public school educators cannot afford to ignore it.

It is the hope of private school educators that their role in education is understood and supported.

Concluding Comments

Both public and private sector educators are constantly faced with conserving what has been proven to be fundamental and sound, but continuing to deal with the reality of change and the necessity of adjusting for differences. The task of integrating religious, social, cultural, and educational values is today at another challenging stage for both public and private education.

Hopefully, each will draw upon the wisdom of the past, and will benefit from one another. However, those who study the relationships between public and private education should keep in mind that neither public nor private schools constitute homogeneous groups. Schools and school systems differ greatly within each sector. Problems will resolve themselves differently in each sector, and developments in one community may not parallel developments in another. In the face of such a challenge, Catholic education remains a willing and helpful partner on the American educational scene.

DATA BANK CHART
ACADEMIC YEAR: 87-88

NATIONAL CATHOLIC EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION (NCEA)
Summary Report of Basic School Statistics
Schools - Enrollment - Full-Time Teachers
Sorted by Region, State, and Diocese

STATE / ARCHDIOCESE/DIOCESE	NUMBER SCHOOLS			NUMBER STUDENTS			FULL-TIME TEACHING STAFF								
							ELEMENTARY				SECONDARY				
	ELEM	SEC	TOTAL	ELEM	SEC	TOTAL	RLS	MALE	LAY	TOTAL	RLS	MALE	LAY	TOTAL	TOTAL STAFF
CONNECTICUT	153	30	183	32,536	16,599	49,135	338	0	1,329	1,667	143	98	1,020	1,261	2,928
BRIDGEPORT	43	11	54	10,062	5,412	15,474	108	0	426	534	45	33	349	427	961
HARTFORD	89	14	103	18,687	8,237	26,924	163	0	735	898	70	40	487	597	1,495
NORWICH	21	5	26	3,787	2,950	6,737	67	0	168	235	28	25	184	237	472
MAINE	21	3	24	4,549	914	5,463	70	0	204	274	13	13	45	71	345
PORTLAND	21	3	24	4,549	914	5,463	70	0	204	274	13	13	45	71	345
MASSACHUSETTS	225	64	289	59,358	30,308	89,666	604	4	2,073	2,681	293	116	1,586	1,995	4,676
BOSTON	144	48	192	38,475	20,394	58,869	390	4	1,303	1,697	172	78	1,082	1,332	3,029
FALL RIVER	24	4	28	5,960	2,925	8,885	49	0	221	270	31	9	161	221	491
SPRINGFIELD	33	4	37	9,295	3,013	12,308	98	0	341	439	45	7	127	179	618
WORCESTER	24	8	32	5,628	3,976	9,604	67	0	208	275	25	22	216	263	538
NEW HAMPSHIRE	37	6	43	6,590	2,165	8,755	77	1	265	343	20	8	125	153	496
MANCHESTER	37	6	43	6,590	2,165	8,755	77	1	265	343	20	8	125	153	496
RHODE ISLAND	60	11	71	13,942	5,198	19,140	146	2	333	681	44	69	296	409	1,090
PROVIDENCE	60	11	71	13,942	5,198	19,140	146	2	333	681	44	69	296	409	1,090
VERMONT	11	3	14	2,030	901	2,931	34	3	87	124	6	1	53	60	184
BURLINGTON	11	3	14	2,030	901	2,931	34	3	87	124	6	1	53	60	184
NEW ENGLAND	507	117	624	119,005	56,085	175,090	1,269	10	4,491	5,770	519	305	3,125	3,949	9,719
DELAWARE	29	7	36	9,388	4,278	13,666	62	0	335	397	40	28	223	291	688
WILMINGTON	29	7	36	9,388	4,278	13,666	62	0	335	397	40	28	223	291	688
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	85	25	110	22,147	9,481	31,628	157	7	936	1,100	58	73	899	1,032	2,132
WASHINGTON	85	25	110	22,147	9,481	31,628	157	7	936	1,100	58	73	899	1,032	2,132
MARYLAND	85	24	109	23,660	10,438	34,098	178	5	988	1,171	107	76	637	820	1,991
BALTIMORE	85	24	109	23,660	10,438	34,098	178	5	988	1,171	107	76	637	820	1,991
NEW JERSEY	425	84	509	108,415	44,765	153,180	1,091	24	3,687	4,802	432	261	2,448	3,141	7,943
CAMDEN	64	11	75	16,588	6,974	23,562	186	1	560	747	33	35	333	401	1,148
METUCHEN	44	9	53	12,271	4,455	16,726	131	0	570	701	49	32	264	345	1,046
NEWARK	188	40	228	45,157	19,070	64,227	345	20	1,055	1,420	184	142	1,035	1,361	2,781
PATERSON	67	13	80	14,282	5,098	19,380	174	3	648	825	70	36	266	372	1,197
TRENTON	62	11	73	20,117	9,168	29,285	255	0	854	1,109	96	16	550	662	1,771
NEW YORK	847	145	992	233,124	87,714	320,838	1,983	87	9,303	11,373	1,148	630	4,288	6,066	17,439
ALBANY	53	11	64	10,480	3,303	13,783	87	0	440	527	33	35	204	272	799
BROOKLYN	170	22	192	65,559	23,298	88,857	457	30	2,247	2,734	298	115	1,120	1,533	4,267
BUFFALO	119	18	137	24,244	7,512	31,756	278	2	1,282	1,562	96	60	373	529	2,091
NEW YORK	261	61	322	77,361	33,189	110,750	639	41	2,792	3,472	381	232	1,563	2,176	5,648
OGDENSBURG	25	3	28	4,437	766	5,203	57	1	199	257	15	12	41	68	325
ROCHESTER	71	8	79	14,661	4,725	19,386	65	0	732	797	63	53	269	385	1,182
ROCKVILLE CENTRE	90	15	105	26,680	12,256	38,936	275	2	1,214	1,491	223	103	568	894	2,385
SYRACUSE	58	7	65	9,502	2,665	12,167	125	11	397	533	39	20	150	209	742
PENNSYLVANIA	708	110	818	196,165	65,071	261,236	2,048	8	6,823	8,879	790	370	2,735	3,895	12,774
ALLENTOWN	64	9	73	13,580	3,971	17,551	164	0	474	638	73	37	141	251	889
ALTOONA-JOHNSTOWN	35	3	38	6,719	1,394	8,113	48	0	262	310	12	6	96	116	426
ERIE	47	9	56	12,139	3,304	15,443	99	0	554	653	26	21	232	279	932
GREENSBURG	45	2	47	7,408	1,160	8,568	94	0	349	443	7	4	61	72	515
HARRISBURG	50	10	60	11,141	3,994	15,135	129	0	424	553	78	16	225	319	872
PHILADELPHIA	271	51	322	101,512	40,571	142,083	1,077	6	3,046	4,129	438	247	1,477	2,162	6,291
PITTSBURGH	135	16	151	31,489	6,734	38,223	238	1	1,313	1,552	71	24	319	414	1,966
SCRANTON	61	10	71	12,177	3,943	16,120	199	1	401	601	85	15	184	284	885
MID EAST	2,179	395	2,574	592,899	221,747	814,646	5,519	131	22,072	27,722	2,575	1,440	11,230	15,245	42,967
ILLINOIS	610	95	705	172,785	61,856	234,641	929	8	7,180	8,117	486	372	3,173	4,031	12,148
BELLEVILLE	47	5	52	8,375	1,982	10,357	28	0	372	400	17	10	107	134	534
CHICAGO	347	57	404	112,192	44,327	156,519	617	4	4,526	5,147	390	281	2,217	2,888	8,035
JOLIET	60	9	69	16,758	6,004	22,762	80	1	652	733	24	30	304	358	1,091
PEORIA	51	8	59	12,158	3,079	15,237	88	2	652	742	21	25	207	253	995
ROCKFORD	44	8	52	10,661	3,741	14,402	40	0	419	459	14	21	197	232	691
SPRINGFIELD	61	8	69	12,841	2,723	15,364	76	1	559	636	20	5	141	166	802
INDIANA	190	23	213	43,339	11,625	54,964	200	3	1,875	2,078	79	50	658	787	2,865
EVANSVILLE	28	5	33	5,248	1,743	6,991	43	0	250	293	19	4	110	133	426
FORT WAYNE-SOUTH BEND	42	4	46	10,665	2,679	13,344	37	1	430	468	7	6	150	163	631
GARY	35	3	38	9,253	2,293	11,546	43	0	367	410	11	17	121	149	559
INDIANAPOLIS	65	9	74	14,711	4,582	19,293	58	1	684	743	40	19	245	304	1,047
LAFAYETTE	20	2	22	3,462	328	3,790	19	1	144	164	2	4	32	38	202
MICHIGAN	324	59	383	79,972	27,393	107,365	486	1	3,176	3,663	167	77	1,449	1,693	5,356
DETROIT	155	39	194	48,051	19,888	67,939	318	1	1,856	2,175	134	60	1,046	1,240	3,415
GAYLORD	19	4	23	3,041	579	3,620	20	0	100	120	4	0	41	45	165
GRAND RAPIDS	46	4	50	7,980	2,163	10,143	47	0	328	375	5	1	92	98	473
KALAMAZOO	21	3	24	4,094	775	4,869	20	0	182	202	4	4	51	59	261
LANSING	41	6	47	9,916	3,158	13,074	41	0	396	437	13	10	163	186	623
MARQUETTE	10	0	10	1,820	0	1,820	9	0	85	94	0	0	0	0	94
SAGINAW	32	3	35	5,070	830	5,900	31	0	229	260	7	2	56	65	325
OHIO	493	86	579	142,870	47,668	190,538	1,002	14	5,852	6,868	368	183	2,706	3,257	10,125
CINCINNATI	117	22	139	37,166	14,627	51,793	191	8	1,495	1,694	73	50	721	844	2,538
CLEVELAND	159	26	185	52,198	16,574	68,772	427	3	2,011	2,441	172	77	876	1,125	3,566
COLUMBUS	52	14	66	13,500	5,048	18,548	35	0	510	545	12	5	270	287	832
STEUBENVILLE	18	3	21	2,815	855	3,670	33	1	146	182	8	8	63	79	261
TOLEDO	92	15	107	23,419	7,405	30,824	229	2	1,141	1,372	87	30	612	729	2,101
YOUNGSTOWN	55	6	61	13,772	3,159	16,931	85	0	549	634	16	13	164	193	827
WISCONSIN	393	32	425	72,907	13,351	86,258	544	8	3,296	3,848	95	65	738	898	4,746
GREEN BAY	91	9	100	15,752	2,616	18,368	137	0	708	845	19	17	153	189	1,034
LA CROSSE	75	7	82	11,265	2,026	13,291	72	2	540	614	14	13	121	148	762
MADISON	46	2	48	7,504	735	8,239	49	0	344	393	5	0	47	52	445
MILWAUKEE	161	13	174	35,613	7,932	43,345	254	6	1,542	1,802	57	35	416	508	2,310
SUPERIOR	20	1	21	2,973	42	3,015	32	0	162	194	0	0	1	1	195

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STATE ARCHDIOCESE/DIOCESE	NUMBER SCHOOLS			NUMBER STUDENTS			FULL-TIME TEACHING STAFF ELEMENTARY				SECONDARY				TOTAL STAFF
	ELEM	SEC	TOTAL	ELEM	SEC	TOTAL	SIS	MALE	LAY	TOTAL	SIS	MALE	LAY	TOTAL	
GREAT LAKES	2,010	295	2,305	511,873	161,893	673,766	3,161	34	21,379	24,574	1,195	747	8,726	10,666	35,240
IOWA	135	29	164	29,836	8,926	38,762	216	16	1,337	1,567	65	52	540	657	2,224
DAVENPORT	24	7	31	4,310	1,233	5,543	25	3	179	207	12	2	86	100	307
DES MOINES	20	2	22	4,213	1,614	5,827	20	0	222	242	4	7	84	95	337
DUBUQUE	57	11	68	13,877	3,476	17,353	97	0	585	682	22	14	219	255	937
SIOUX CITY	34	9	43	7,436	2,603	10,039	72	13	351	436	27	29	151	207	643
KANSAS CITY	40	7	47	9,561	2,845	12,406	61	1	442	504	12	7	175	194	698
SALINA	12	5	17	1,943	615	2,558	14	0	74	88	4	4	44	52	140
WICHITA	32	4	36	6,515	1,547	8,062	54	3	284	341	12	4	98	114	455
MINNESOTA	220	23	243	44,563	9,555	54,118	280	9	2,199	2,488	47	40	620	707	3,195
CROOKSTON	11	1	12	1,560	113	1,673	13	1	71	85	0	0	9	9	94
DULUTH	14	0	14	1,814	0	1,814	14	0	94	108	0	0	0	0	108
NEW ULM	25	3	28	3,688	468	4,156	31	7	205	243	2	3	46	51	294
ST. CLOUD	36	3	39	6,547	773	7,320	49	1	334	384	6	12	68	86	470
ST. PAUL/MINNEAPOLIS	111	12	123	26,274	7,201	33,475	138	0	1,300	1,438	37	24	428	489	1,927
WINONA	23	4	27	4,680	1,000	5,680	35	0	195	230	2	1	69	72	302
MISSOURI	276	44	320	62,769	20,491	83,260	380	8	2,844	3,232	162	121	1,159	1,442	4,674
JEFFERSON CITY	35	2	37	5,630	758	6,388	71	5	265	299	4	5	40	49	348
KANSAS CITY/ST. JOSEPH	41	8	49	9,009	3,628	12,637	37	3	486	526	42	22	190	254	780
SPRINGFIELD/CAPE GIRARDAU	23	3	26	2,708	662	3,370	18	0	138	156	3	0	39	42	198
ST. LOUIS	177	31	208	45,422	15,443	60,865	274	2	1,955	2,251	113	94	890	1,097	3,348
NEBRASKA	92	33	125	19,432	7,173	26,605	125	8	833	966	52	67	494	613	1,579
GRAND ISLAND	7	7	14	1,266	662	1,928	7	1	50	58	3	3	81	87	145
LINCOLN	23	6	29	4,431	1,144	5,575	49	4	180	233	13	12	79	104	337
OMAHA	62	20	82	13,735	5,367	19,102	69	3	603	675	36	52	334	422	1,097
NORTH DAKOTA	32	6	38	5,085	1,369	6,454	22	0	246	268	9	8	97	114	382
BISMARCK	18	4	22	2,755	977	3,732	13	0	122	135	6	3	68	77	212
FARGO	14	2	16	2,330	392	2,722	9	0	124	133	3	5	29	37	170
SOUTH DAKOTA	27	5	32	4,549	1,377	5,926	49	6	226	281	15	11	81	107	388
RAPID CITY	3	2	5	718	386	1,104	10	0	37	47	8	7	14	29	76
SIOUX FALLS	24	3	27	3,831	991	4,822	39	6	189	234	7	4	67	78	312
PLAINS	878	156	1,034	185,709	53,898	239,607	1,209	53	8,555	9,817	378	314	3,308	4,000	13,817
ALABAMA	50	6	56	10,717	2,688	13,405	80	6	520	606	14	9	166	189	795
BIRMINGHAM	24	3	27	4,573	1,023	5,596	36	2	247	285	11	4	59	74	359
MOBILE	26	3	29	6,144	1,665	7,809	44	4	273	321	3	5	107	115	436
ARKANSAS	34	6	40	5,570	1,752	7,322	49	12	257	318	3	19	87	109	427
LITTLE ROCK	34	6	40	5,570	1,752	7,322	49	12	257	318	3	19	87	109	427
FLORIDA	154	31	185	47,776	18,571	66,347	212	11	2,062	2,285	66	74	994	1,134	3,419
MIAMI	53	12	65	18,761	9,013	27,774	71	2	819	892	31	40	476	547	1,439
ORLANDO	25	4	29	7,084	1,733	8,817	28	0	287	315	0	0	76	76	391
PALM BEACH	16	4	20	4,522	2,593	7,115	15	0	164	179	14	13	135	162	341
PENSACOLA/TALLAHASSEE	9	1	10	2,121	381	2,502	14	0	100	114	4	0	24	28	142
ST. AUGUSTINE	15	2	17	4,727	1,211	5,938	25	0	201	226	3	1	58	62	288
ST. PETERSBURG	28	5	33	8,386	2,633	11,019	50	9	377	436	10	16	171	197	633
VENICE	8	3	11	2,175	1,007	3,182	9	0	116	123	4	4	54	62	185
GEORGIA	30	7	37	9,342	3,750	13,092	58	0	378	436	15	24	228	267	703
ATLANTA	14	2	16	4,768	1,699	6,467	27	0	214	241	4	11	122	137	378
SAVANNAH	16	5	21	4,574	2,051	6,625	31	0	164	195	11	13	106	130	325
KENTUCKY	146	26	172	33,035	11,053	44,088	146	4	1,496	1,646	84	54	593	731	2,377
COVINGTON	50	11	61	10,674	3,183	13,857	77	0	437	514	35	7	203	245	759
LOUISVILLE	73	11	84	17,747	6,671	24,418	45	4	859	908	44	28	336	408	1,316
OWENSBORO	23	4	27	4,614	1,199	5,813	24	0	200	224	5	19	54	78	302
LOUISIANA	194	59	253	71,680	24,469	96,149	316	31	3,145	3,492	150	111	1,632	1,893	5,385
ALEXANDRIA	9	3	12	2,349	556	2,905	21	3	105	129	4	5	47	56	185
BATON ROUGE	29	8	37	11,673	2,801	14,474	33	5	535	573	12	5	175	192	765
HOUMA-THIBODAUX	12	3	15	3,830	1,061	4,891	6	1	174	181	3	8	85	96	277
LAFAYETTE	32	12	44	9,719	2,848	12,567	41	1	470	512	18	3	196	217	729
LAKE CHARLES	9	2	11	2,500	506	3,006	7	0	137	144	2	3	42	47	191
NEW ORLEANS	90	28	118	39,035	15,804	54,839	186	18	1,591	1,795	106	87	1,022	1,215	3,010
SHREVEPORT	13	3	16	2,574	893	3,467	22	3	133	158	1	0	69	70	228
MISSISSIPPI	32	9	41	7,678	1,911	9,589	62	4	358	424	13	15	161	189	613
BILOXI	15	5	20	3,573	1,090	4,663	28	3	172	203	5	13	78	96	299
JACKSON	17	4	21	4,105	821	4,926	34	1	186	221	8	2	83	93	314
NORTH CAROLINA	32	3	35	7,087	1,118	8,205	65	2	314	381	14	1	73	88	469
CHARLOTTE	15	2	17	3,618	858	4,476	28	0	173	201	10	1	54	65	266
RALEIGH	17	1	18	3,469	260	3,729	37	2	141	180	4	0	19	23	203
SOUTH CAROLINA	26	4	30	4,693	1,306	5,999	53	2	288	343	10	3	80	93	436
CHARLESTON	26	4	30	4,693	1,306	5,999	53	2	288	343	10	3	80	93	436
TENNESSEE	39	11	50	9,343	4,254	13,597	51	0	475	526	27	23	302	352	878
MEMPHIS	14	6	20	4,089	2,250	6,339	18	0	211	229	14	16	140	170	399
NASHVILLE	25	5	30	5,254	2,004	7,258	33	0	264	297	13	7	162	182	479
VIRGINIA	54	15	69	15,528	5,541	21,069	89	0	679	768	49	21	342	412	1,180
ARLINGTON	29	5	34	9,192	3,441	12,633	49	0	383	432	22	19	199	240	672
RICHMOND	25	10	35	6,336	2,100	8,436	40	0	296	336	27	2	143	172	508
WEST VIRGINIA	32	9	41	5,290	1,537	6,827	55	3	235	293	16	2	138	156	449
WHEELING-CHARLESTON	32	9	41	5,290	1,537	6,827	55	3	235	293	16	2	138	156	449
SOUTH EAST	823	186	1,009	227,739	77,950	305,689	1,236	75	10,207	11,518	461	356	4,796	5,613	17,131
ALASKA	4	1	5	724	169	893	11	1	29	41	0	0	11	11	52
ANCHORAGE	2	0	2	276	0	276	3	0	11	14	0	0	0	0	14
FAIRBANKS	1	1	2	358	169	527	5	1	13	19	0	0	11	11	30
JUNEAU	1	0	1	90	0	90	3	0	5	8	0	0	0	0	8

DATA BANK CHART
ACADEMIC YEAR: 87-88

NATIONAL CATHOLIC EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION (NCEA)
Summary Report of Basic School Statistics
Schools - Enrollment - Full-Time Teachers
Sorted by Region, State, and Diocese

STATE ARCHDIOCESE/DIOCESE	NUMBER SCHOOLS			NUMBER STUDENTS			FULL-TIME TEACHING STAFF ELEMENTARY				SECONDARY				TOTAL STAFF
	ELEM	SEC	TOTAL	ELEM	SEC	TOTAL	SIS	MALE	LAY	TOTAL	SIS	MALE	LAY	TOTAL	
ARIZONA	41	10	51	11,522	4,668	16,190	103	2	418	523	22	34	205	261	784
PHOENIX	24	6	30	7,036	3,255	10,291	52	2	271	325	9	26	143	178	503
TUSCON	17	4	21	4,486	1,413	5,899	51	0	147	198	13	8	62	83	281
CALIFORNIA	605	125	730	172,984	69,483	242,467	1,074	13	5,566	6,653	380	338	3,938	4,256	10,909
FRESNO	23	2	25	5,309	1,049	6,358	28	2	171	201	3	4	56	63	264
LOS ANGELES	230	58	288	70,281	33,729	104,010	445	3	2,041	2,489	219	148	1,569	1,936	4,425
MONTEREY	14	5	19	3,323	1,222	4,545	30	2	92	124	5	5	133	143	267
OAKLAND	56	10	66	15,055	5,855	20,910	66	3	504	573	25	34	317	376	949
ORANGE	36	6	42	12,901	4,160	17,061	84	0	428	512	18	21	238	277	789
SACRAMENTO	44	7	51	10,995	3,351	14,346	61	0	372	413	14	27	182	223	636
SAN BERNARDINO	32	2	34	8,084	1,053	9,137	51	0	245	296	5	4	56	65	361
SAN DIEGO	45	5	50	11,364	3,065	14,429	91	0	464	555	14	14	161	189	744
SAN FRANCISO	70	17	87	21,133	8,441	29,574	143	1	721	867	61	43	473	577	1,444
SAN JOSE	30	6	36	8,589	4,691	13,280	48	0	277	325	4	25	203	232	557
SANTA ROSA	13	5	18	2,912	1,761	4,673	32	2	143	177	8	8	96	112	289
STOCKTON	12	2	14	3,038	1,106	4,144	13	0	108	121	4	5	54	63	184
COLORADO	48	8	56	10,765	2,201	12,966	60	2	524	586	11	12	128	151	737
COLORADO SPRINGS	5	0	5	943	0	943	10	0	57	67	0	0	0	0	67
DENVER	37	6	43	8,806	2,066	10,872	41	2	404	447	7	12	117	136	583
PUEBLO	6	2	8	1,016	135	1,151	9	0	63	72	4	0	11	15	87
HAWAII	29	8	37	9,270	3,336	12,606	70	1	327	398	17	17	220	254	652
HONOLULU	29	8	37	9,270	3,336	12,606	70	1	327	398	17	17	220	254	652
IDAHO	13	1	14	1,862	356	2,218	6	1	82	89	1	2	21	24	113
BOISE	13	1	14	1,862	356	2,218	6	1	82	89	1	2	21	24	113
MONTANA	18	4	22	2,559	822	3,381	29	3	138	170	7	2	62	71	241
GREAT FALLS	14	2	16	1,911	460	2,371	22	3	114	139	2	1	37	40	179
HELENA	4	2	6	648	362	1,010	7	0	24	31	5	1	25	31	62
NEW MEXICO	35	7	42	6,898	1,635	8,533	88	5	280	373	24	13	90	127	500
GALLUP	10	3	13	1,583	153	1,736	31	0	54	85	12	1	19	32	117
LA CRUSES	5	0	5	653	18	671	8	2	33	43	0	0	7	7	50
SANTA FE	20	4	24	4,662	1,464	6,126	49	3	193	245	12	12	64	88	333
NEVADA	11	3	14	3,104	1,344	4,448	15	2	119	136	5	7	72	84	220
RENO/LAS VEGAS	11	3	14	3,104	1,344	4,448	15	2	119	136	5	7	72	84	220
OKLAHOMA	28	4	32	5,305	1,942	7,247	47	2	261	310	9	14	112	135	445
OKLAHOMA CITY	16	2	18	2,810	871	3,681	28	0	124	152	6	1	51	58	210
TULSA	12	2	14	2,495	1,071	3,566	19	2	137	158	3	13	61	77	235
OREGON	46	9	55	7,697	2,383	10,080	57	0	322	379	16	20	123	159	538
BAKER	4	1	5	828	115	943	2	0	43	45	2	0	7	9	54
PORTLAND	42	8	50	6,869	2,268	9,137	55	0	279	334	14	20	116	150	484
TEXAS	231	49	280	51,856	13,923	65,779	415	6	2,743	3,164	129	106	986	1,221	4,385
AMARILLO	8	1	9	1,166	65	1,231	21	0	54	75	3	0	5	8	83
AUSTIN	17	2	19	2,935	421	3,356	14	0	241	255	1	0	29	30	285
BEAUMONT	8	1	9	1,570	524	2,094	18	0	115	133	1	0	33	34	167
BROWNSVILLE	7	2	9	1,902	499	2,401	10	0	86	96	6	6	41	53	149
CORPUS CHRISTI	26	3	29	5,021	812	5,833	70	3	195	268	13	1	59	73	341
DALLAS	29	8	37	8,117	2,655	10,772	56	1	393	450	11	19	210	240	690
EL PASO	12	3	15	3,077	993	4,070	15	0	137	152	10	5	42	57	209
FORT WORTH	13	4	17	3,478	1,168	4,646	13	2	194	209	11	21	133	165	374
GALVESTON-HOUSTON	46	9	55	9,709	3,246	12,955	69	0	596	665	33	24	208	265	930
LUBBOCK	3	0	3	443	16	459	3	0	30	33	0	0	6	6	39
SAN ANGELO	3	1	4	677	13	690	5	0	32	37	0	0	6	6	43
SAN ANTONIO	42	10	52	10,634	2,890	13,524	90	0	475	565	33	30	162	225	790
TYLER	5	1	6	771	115	886	6	0	78	84	0	0	13	13	97
VICTORIA	12	4	16	2,356	506	2,862	25	0	117	142	7	0	39	46	188
UTAH	10	2	12	2,330	1,105	3,435	12	0	67	79	1	8	59	68	147
SALT LAKE CITY	10	2	12	2,330	1,105	3,435	12	0	67	79	1	8	59	68	147
WASHINGTON	79	10	89	17,103	5,800	22,903	76	2	765	843	22	34	322	378	1,221
SEATTLE	55	8	63	12,993	4,782	17,775	44	0	577	621	17	17	265	299	920
SPOKANE	17	2	19	2,778	1,018	3,796	26	2	131	159	5	17	57	79	238
YAKIMA	7	0	7	1,332	0	1,332	6	0	57	63				0	63
WYOMING	6	1	7	944	143	1,087	7	0	47	54	1	0	14	15	69
CHEYENNE	6	1	7	944	143	1,087	7	0	47	54	1	0	14	15	69
WEST & FAR WEST	1,204	242	1,446	304,923	109,310	414,233	2,070	40	11,688	13,798	645	607	5,963	7,215	21,013

NUMBER SCHOOLS		NUMBER STUDENTS		FULL-TIME TEACHING STAFF ELEMENTARY		SECONDARY		TOTAL STAFF ELEM & SEC
ELEM	7,601	ELEM	1,942,148	SIS	14,464	SIS	5,773	139,887
SEC	1,391	SEC	680,883	MALE	343	MALE	3,769	
TOTAL	8,992	TOTAL	2,623,031	LAY	78,392	LAY	37,146	
				TOTAL	93,199	TOTAL	46,688	

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